INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1848. The Oregon Bill and the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate.

The Senate continue their wasteful discussio of the negro question upon the Oregon bill. Mr. Calhoun insists that all the States, having an equal interest in the territories of the confederacy, the citizens of none of the States can be excluded with their property. Hence he demands that the territory shall be left open to slaveholders of the South to go into Oregon with their property, including slaves, Congress having no power to pre-

cluding slaves; Congress having no power to prevent it, and the territory having no jurisdiction in the case, being subject to the laws of Congress.

The bill, as reported by Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on Territories, provides that the territorial laws of Iowa and Wisconsin, in reference to slavery, shall apply to Oregon. This application would carry with it the Wilmot proviso; and it is in Oregon that Mr. Calhoun and his Southern allies plant themselves in opposition to the "white man's resolution," and the doctrine of Gen. Cass, which assumes that the people of the territory have the right to decide upon the prohibition or admission of slavery.

have the right to decide upon the prohibition or admission of slavery.

The democrats in the Senate are puzzled what to do. The Calhoun doctrine men in Alabama and South Carolina and Georgia can only be appeased by a full concession; and there is a disposition in the Senate to make it, were it not for an apprehension of the disastrous results that would follow in such States as Indiana and Illinois, not to say Missouri, for although that State is a slave State, the peo le are auxious that Oregon should be a non-slaveholding region, a home for the working white man, and for him alone.

There is every prospect that this question of the Provision will delay the action of Congress in behalf of Oregon for weeks to come. The memorial of

Proviso will defay the action of Congress in behalf of Oregon for weeks to come. The memorial of Judge Thorntorn, while it presents a most gratifying picture of the good character and highly honorable deportment of the people of Oregon, in the midst of the greatest difficulties, also presents the imperative duty of Congress to act at once for the protection and preservation of those well-deserving fellow-critizens of ours west of the Rocky Mountains. They rely upon Congress. They are building up an empire out there, which will soon contribute 1 irgely to the honor, the prosperity, the commerce, and the revenues of the republic; and they must not be neglected for the discussion of a ridiculous abstraction, as is the Wilmot proviso, in reference to Oregon.

ridiculous abstraction, as is the Wilmot proviso, in reference to Oregon.

The last advices from the Columbia, show that the numerous Indian tribes are in confederation to exterminate the Americans, and it would be a sorry spectacle, after all the alleged machinations of the Hudson's Bay company, to see the American settlers left dependent upon that company for the means of self-defence.

We are gratified, meantime, to state from the testimony of an intelligent gentleman just returned from Oregon, that the Hudson's Bay company—especially since the Oregon treaty—have been on the most friendly terms with the American settlers, furnishing them with agricultural seeds and implements, with goods, munitions, arms, and cattle for their farms, on terms of credit not often practised east of the mountains. We hope that this friendly disposition between the two people practised east of the mountains. We hope that this friendly disposition between the two people— the Americans and the Hudson's Bay company may prevail. It ought to be an object to encourage this good feeling, rather than to foment discords between them, which, in that remote part of the world, if excited to civil war, could only terminate in the most bloody butcheries.

Lastly, we hope that Congress will dispense with this negro question in this case—pass the bill, and send out a thousand mounted men, as a proof that the people of Oregon south of 49 are held to be citizens of the United States.

W.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1848. Adulterated Drugs-Misnamed Medicines-The Passage of a Bill to Exclude them.

Dr. Edwards, from the select committee, consisting of all the doctors in the House, (Jones, of Ga, Fries, Eckart, Nes, Lord, Newell, Henry, and Williams,) this morning reported a bill to prohibit the importation of articles, purporting to be drugs and medicines. We understand, from the reading, that they are to be examined at the custon houses; analysis is to be made-spurious importations are to be destroyed-violations of the law to be visited with penalties, and examiners appointed at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans. The bill was pass ed, after a few words of explanation by Dr. Edwards.

wards.

The report accompanying it is ably written, and exposes the villanous transactions of individuals, whose business it is to adulterate the medicines sent to this country for consumption. It is bad enough to swallow genuine boluses and draughts of apothecary's stuff.

It appears that on a reference to the custom house books of New York, it was found that seven thousand pounds of rhubarb root had been passed withm ninety days, "not one pound of which was fit, or even safe, to be used for medicinal purposes." Some of it was worm-eaten and decayed, while ether portions of its virtue had been extracted. This article was invoiced at from two-and-a-half pence sterling (five cents) to seven pence a-half pence sterling (five cents) to seven pence (fourteen cents) per pound. The price of good East India rhubarb, for several years past, has been from thirty-five to forty-five cents per pound, according to circumstances. The Turkey or Russian is worth, from a dollar and twenty-live cents to two fifty, exhibiting a wide difference in price between the good and the refuse article. The genuine Peruvian bark is worth not less than sixty or eighty dollars per quintal—the worthless trash that comes from Europe, principally, is previously deprived of its virtue, for the purpose of making the extract of Perovian bark. It is invoiced from two to seven cents per pound. A thousand pounds passed the New York custom house, and may, the committee say, be considered dear even at this rate. Opium is also adulterated; two-thirds of the active principle is taken out, for the manufacture of morphine. Many of the medicines, gums, &c., are so adulterated, or combined with earthy or other matter, that they are not only unsafe, but worthless for medicinal purposes. Blue moss, when pure, contains thirty-three-and-a-third per cent of mercury, combined with conserve of roses, a-half pence sterling (five cents) to seven pence cent of mercury, combined with conserve of roses, &c. The deteriorated article, according to the correct analysis of Professor Read, of the New York College of Pharmacy, is made as follows:—

rk College of Pharmacy, is made as follows
Mercury. 7.5
Earthy clay. 27.0
Prussian blue, used in coloring. 1.5
Sand, in combination with clay 2.0
Soluble saccharine matter. 34.0
Insoluble organic matter. 12.0
Water. 16.0

Thus it will be seen, that the spurious article contains less than one-fourth of the active principle of the genuine, to say nothing of the indigestible earth, &c.

The amount of drugs, medicines, &c., annually imported into New York, is about a million and a half of dollars. It was in 1847. Three-fourths of all consumed in the United States are imported through that custom house.

There can be no doubt that the Senate will promptly pass the bill, unless an effort be made to amend it, by adding the Wilmot proviso.

The government has obtained many of its medicines for our army in Mexico, by contract, and it is probable, that brave men, having essaped death upon the battle field, have been poisoned in the hospitals by the administration of cheap physic. We think that an amendment ought to be made to the bill, requiring the importers of deleterious medicines to swallow it in the presence of the examinors.

Washington, June 2, 1848.

A Few Items. We notice, among the recent arrivals, the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, who was, as far as our memory runneth, first a democrat; secondly, a whig; third-

ly, a Tyler man; and, fourthly, a Taylor man. The mud of former political preferences is now rubbed off, and he appears to be in the best possible condition for the political campaign. The South Carolina folks are getting up

The South Carolina folks are getting up a "muss" about the "General Commander's" recent course in the Baltimore democratic convention. On Monday next, a meeting is to be held in Charleston, to take into consideration the action of the convention. We notice that the whigs of the Georgetown district have appointed Edward Gamage, of Charleston, to represent them in the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia. This Georgetown district seems to be the only one in that State interested in conventions; and they are very partial to a representation by a unit.

The House of Representatives, to-day, were occupied in the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

This morning, Dr. Edwards, and others of the

occupied in the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

This morning, Dr. Edwards, and others, of the select committee on deleterious drugs and medicines, congregated around one of the desks, where there were little bundles of powders, pills, syrups, &c., sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury, to aid in the examination of the subject. We noticed one of the most fleshy members tasting them, and smacking his lips with great gusto.

Major General Scott is within doors at his quarters, opposite the Treasury Department. His physician has advised him to be quiet, as he has been "attacked," and is suffering with diarrhæa.

Baltimone, June 5, 1848. Brutal Murder-Escape of the Murderers-General Case and the Bornburners Mr. Burton the Sa

guins, &c. petration of one of the most horrid murders on re cord, in Baltimore county. It appears, that Mrs Cooper, wife of Trego Cooper, Esq., residing near Park ton, Baltimore county, returned to Parkton in the cars from a visit to this city, and started for home, about a mile distant, at 11 o'clock in the morning. From that time until yesterday afternoon, nothing further had been heard from her; and the general search that had been instituted, resulted, yesterday afternoon, in find-ing her body, brutally cut and mangled, in a ditch by the road side, covered with brush and rails. Two and have since disappeared, are the suspected parties She had with her a new umbrella and a pair of shoes

and have since disappeared, are the suspected parties. She had with her a new umbrella and a pair of shoes. and probably a considerable sum of m ney. On the evening of her disappearance, the suspected Germans offered to sell a pair of shoes and an umbrella at Parkton. She was about 60 years of age.

Gen. Cass will arrive in Baltimore on Monday on his way North, on a mission of conciliation to the barnburners. The fresident and leaders of the party at Washington are exerting themselves to the utmost to bring about such a consummation, but they seem to think that they can only be bought up by office. If the division is really on principles 1 imagine that the open purchase of the leaders will never carry the mass with them. The General will receive a most cordial welcome in Baltimore.

Mr Burton will open the Front Street Theatre on Monday evening, with a good company, producing the new play of "A Glance at Baltimore."

The Seguins close their engagement at the Holliday street. Theatre to-night, which has been truly most successful. They have performed sixteen successive nights to overflowing houses. Mr. Reeves has been most enthusiastically received. They commence a series of concerts in Washington on Monday.

Fires-Ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico-Stock Market-Pony Express-Telegraph, &c.

The upper portion of the building at the northeast corner of Third and Dock streets, occupied as the Original Sun office, was discovered to be on fire about five o'clock this morning. The flames, however, did not do much injury, but the whole building was deluged with water, and the contents considerably damaged. The insurance is ample to cover the loss to the proprietors of the newspaper, as well as to the owners of the building. The fourth story was occupied by Edward H. Rau, bookbinder, whose stock was also damaged. The origin of the fire is believed to have been incen-

An attempt to fire an extensive lumber vard in Eleventh street, Spring Garden, was detected this

Eleventh street, Spring Garden, was detected this morning by the watchman. A bundle of straw had been placed beneath a pile of lumber and ignited. The fire was extinguished before any damage had been occasioned.

The ratification of the treaty of peace is said to be confirmed this morning by a private letter received at Baltimore from Jalapa. Stocks have been buoyant for several days past, a premonitory symptom that the news had reached the North before the public announcement made of it this morning. The pony express as at present managed, has that great failing, to be at fault only when it is the bearer of important news, which if too soon promulgated, would have the effect of spoiling some interested person's chance of speculating in stocks. The telegraph has been in perfect order, south of Washington, yet no communication has been received from the agent stationed, at present, at Augusta, Georgia, since Wednesday last. Quere?

The Whig National Convention

PHILAPELPHIA, June 3, 1848. Our city is now overflowing with strangers; but to use an Irishism, is not yet full. The singular termina-tion of the democratic convention, at Baltimore, has had an inspiring effect upon the admirers and partisans of Mr. Clay; with them he is the Alpha and Omega, and they therefore spurn the attempt that is being made to foist upon them a candidate who will not submit to go into the whig convention upon equal terms with the man of their choice. This state of feel. ing is most beautifully reciprocated on the part of the Taylor men. To unite such discordant materials is not only an improbability, but an impossibility. What phrase then does the state of the case present, to a mere looker on, or to the far sighted politician ? Why, simply this: that both must give way, and unite in the nomination of Judge McLean, Crittenden, or some other distinguished whig. If this is not done, strong resoludistinguished whig. If this is not done, strong resolutions will be introduced by the Southern delegates,
concerning the Wilmot proviso and other isms, which,
if they are not passed, they will retire from the convention and nominate Taylor, who would, under such
a result, receive the entire vote of the South. You
may rest assured of this one fact, that if Taylor is
nominated by the convention, the Clay whigs will not
support him, even though they may not stuttify their
votes, by nominating Clay. Behold, a prophet—say
you not so? But, as "coming events cast their shadows before," the result will prove that we have reached
at the substance of things, not hoped for, but which
will nevertheless be attained. Colonel Taylor, brother
of the General, informed me, a few days since, that of the General, informed me, a few days since, that Judge McLean is his father-in law, and that, therefore, his house is divided between the conflicting claims of father and brother. Some one writes, that a house divided against itself cannot stand—will there he an exception to a general rule, or will the nomination of either of the two aspirants unite that fortunate family? Mr. Cass leaves Washington on Monday, enroute for New York, homeward bound. The result of a few weeks will determine if he is to be bound back again. News verrons. You will hear from us again. BOB SHORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29, 1848. Attendance of Judge McLean at Church-His Intimacy with an Avowed Abolitionist-Stir Among the Whies in Regard to it-General Taylor the Strongest Man the Whigs can Bring Out.

During a week spent here, I have noticed with ad-

miration the beautiful churches of the different Protestant denominations. The several Presbyterian and Methodist structures, are large, commodious, highly architectural, without fanciful display, and conveniontly located. From the crowd that wended their way in the direction of these temples, yesterday, I infer that this is decidedly a church-going people. After listening for some time to the discussion among the boarders and guests of the Palmer House, as to a choice of "good preaching," I went to Wesley chapel, and heard the Rev. Mr. Holliday discourse from the words, Take heed, therefore, how ye hear, "-(Luke 8, xviii.) He divided his sermon according to the classes which usually make up a congregation—first, the mere church-

fle divided his sermon according to the classes which usually make up a congregation—first, the mere churchgoing; second, the mere listeners to the words of the speaker; and third, they who in hearing drink of the speaker; and third, they who in hearing drink of the speaker; and third, they who in hearing drink of the spirit of the gospel. The eloquent divine gave to each their due portion

The Hon. Judge McLean was among the listeners. He attracted the eyes of all present, being in a position near the pulpit, where he faced the congregation, and could be conspicuously seen from every part of the house. I could not help coming to the conclusion that this was a designed arrangement, though I charitably hope not with the Judge's consent. His honor wore a black cloth frock coat, of the style worn a few years since, white linen pants strapped over the boots, black satin vest and cravat, full plaited shirt bosom, crossed by a heavy gold watch guard; and on retiring he wore white linen gloves, and earried an umbroila. On reaching the Paimer House, instead of retiring to his room and there meditate on what he had heard, as the preacher said those of the third class of his congregation would do, the Judge tarried in the reading room, and from a dozen of files of newspapers selected the Cincinnait Enquirer, and read with great care, apparently, the several latest numbers, and until the bell summoned him to dinner. The Judge, then, although a member of the Methodist church, did not on this cocasion take heed how he practise a what he heard.

There resides here a certain Dr. Ackley, who is an abolitionist of the most ultra and fanatical class, and openly espouses political abolitionism. Some stir was made among the whigs a few days past, on account of the frequent calls of this Dr. Ackley on Judge McLean, at the latter's private room. The jealousy of the whigs as to the propriety of such an open intimacy with an avowed abolitionist—who, at the same time, too, denounced Clay, Scott. Cerwin, and Taylor, as unfit to receive

ted by the circumsess.

50n. Mr. Gerard. also here, having visited the manny of Dr. Ackley and took tea.

Some of the whigs say, that the motive which prompts this social intercourse with Dr. Ackley, is too palpable to be misunderstood. I think so too.

It is now admitted by whigs, and assented to by democrats, that the only whig nomination that can in any manner compete with the Cass and Butler ticket, will be that of General Taylor.

WESTERN SCRIBE.

Political Intelligence.
Young Vores.—It is estimated that 600,000 men will take a part in the Presidential election of 1848, who, in a 1844, were between the ages of 17 and 21.

THE LIBERTY LEAGUE.—This arm of the liberty party were holding a convention at Rochester, on the 1st inst. They nominated Charles G. Foot, of Michigan, for Vice President. There were 25 votes cast, and Mr. Foot got 18. Gerritt Smith is the candidate of the league for the Presidency.

OLO HUNKER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—It is said that the old hunkers are trying to run John A. Dix for Governor, in order to conciliate the barnburners.

Horrible State of Things in Hayti - Massacre and Mur-der - An Appeal to the United States and the whole World. I once more return to the painful task of giving yet

me account of the present condition of this unfor

quate part of Hayti.

resent revolution, it becomes indispensably necessary o refer to the previous history of the President Sou ouque. His predecessor, Riche, had scarcely succeeded in putting down the revelutionary spirits, with which, unfortunately, the republic abounds, and estab lishing something like order, than he was snatched way by the hand of death. It is but just to his me nory to say that, during his transitory Presidency, his conduct inspired confidence among the well disposed, while he was a terror to evil-doers; and in his death Hayti experienced an irreparable loss. Another President was immediately elected, in the person of General Soulouque, a man of whom very little was known, from

the simple fact of his never baving done anything to merit public attention; in fact, the then ministry, who had the majority in the Senate, thought, by electing a

nonentity, to prolong their tenure of office.

On the day of his inauguration he took the solemn oath to respect with fidelity the constitution; and publiely declared, before God and men, that he should rigid-

onth to respect with fidelity the constitution; and publicly declared, before God and men, that he should rigidly follow the noble example traced by his illustrious predecessor. Being naturally of an indolent disposition, and much addicted to pleasures, purely sensual, he abandoned himself to these, leaving the transaction of all business of State to the ministers in charge. It had been happy for his country had he continued to remain in this state of passiveness; but beginning to perceive the extent of the power he possessed, he was aroused from that state of torpor into which he had fallen, and began by replacing those whom his predecessor had promoted to places of trust and nonor, by men of notoriously bad character; and, being without that force of character which prompts had men even to follow their own inspirations, he listened to and closely followed the counsel of his new advisers, imprisoning men of all grades and of the highest respectability, and violating the constitution which he had so so, annly sworn to observe and respect in all its integrity.

From the commencement of his reign unto the present moment, has been a perpetual struggle of the candille against the respectability of the country—of the ignorant against the educated—and it is not surprising that, with the powerful influence of the President thrown into the scale of the former, that the latter are obliged to succumb. While he professes to be the friend of order, he permits, with impunity, they have been appreciated and peaceable portion of the community; hoping by thus favoring the mob, who are unfortunately the more numerous, to be enabled to maintain his position. Among the most beneficial results of the Presidency of Riche was an obliviousness of caste; he sought for no man's qualifications in the color of his skin, but was ready to appreciate and reward merit, without the smallest regard to caste. His successor has unfortunately resuscitated this "vexed question," by displacing men of color possessing merit in order to make way for

grevances in so har as President Solitouque has contributed to them.

On the 13th of April the caunons of alarm were fired; the people in this city assembled at the respective posts, and in a short time the wretches in the country called pickets, but justly meriting the name of murderers, were roused from their ordinary lethargy by the promise of their chiefs to massacre and pillage the city. They collected in large numbers in its suburbs, knowing well that they would be supported by the President; sensible, also, of their strength, boldly threatened destruction to any who should dare to oppose them. On the 19th uit, they entered with very little resistance, and took possession of this city. As soon as they had placed their officers in charge, immediate preparations were made to march and collected some hundred men to overturn the President Soulouque. The people of color, almost without exception, were forced to march and, were most cruelly treated at the commencement of the campaign. The said army arriving, entered and took possession of the town without much difficulty; although a great number of muskets were fired and about twenty discharges from the cannon, no one was killed except at thief, with his pillage, by a cannon ball. All the prisoners that did not effect their escape, were put in prison. Louis Jacques, who finding many persons on his entry in Cavailion, not disposed to concur with him, had a large number imprisoned several days previous. Now commenced a cruel scene of most inhuman barbarity.

As soon as the village was in possession of the attacking army, they seized Louis Jacques, beheaded him stuck his head on a pole, sent it to Aux Ca es, where it was exhibited to the public gaze for two days; the prison was throw open and an indiscriminate slaughter of the prisoners took place, which did not finisk until all that were in prison, amounting to 135 persons were killed. The brutal fury of the sanguinary soldiers was not satisfied with simply killing their victims; for after death they were cut and

if all that were in prison, amounting to 186 persons were killed. The brutal fury of the sangulnary soldiers was not satisfied with simply killing their victims; for after death they were cut and mangled in such a horrible manner, that on the next morning few of the unfortunate victims were recognizable by their friends or most intimate acquaintances. The blood thirsty wretches, having glutted themselves in blood, next betook themselves to pillage the town, and here their recklesaness was exhibited in a foreible manner, for what they could not conveniently carry away, they sut up or broke, such as bedding and furnitare; while a large quantity of coffee was thrown into the river. The town was deserted by such of its inhabitants; as escaped the vengeance of their persecutors. In this deserted condition, it still remains, and will probably for a long time to come. I ought not to omit mentioning that women and children were also beat and otherwise ill treated. The army now marched for St. Louis, which they found deserted by the inhabitants, from thence they proceeded to Aquin, a scaport town. The

a long time to come. I ought not to omit mentioning that wome and children were also beat and otherwise ill treated. The army now marched for St. Long, which they found deverted by the inhabitants, from theme they proceeded to Aquin, a seaport town. The inhabitants having heard of the horrors committed in Cavailion, fied with precipitation, content to abandon their property if they could only save their lives. Most fortunate, for them, there happened to be in port a small schooner on board of which many of them took refuge and proceeded on board of her to Curacao. As pillage was the motive that prompted most of these secondrels to take up arms, here they were at liberty to give full swing to their bent. They soized upon the most valuable portable goods; what they could not conveniently carry, they want only destroyed. Thus in a few hours were the peaceable inhabitants reduced to the lowest depths of misery and destitution. As soon as these awage triumphs had been accomplished, the Provident arrived and publicly declared that he deeply regretted the misfortune which had happened; but by his conduct justified every thing that had been done and permitted his wretches in the face of Heaven; a noonday, to send the pillage of these unfortunate wretches to Aux Cayes for sale.

A few more remarks, particularly on this city of Cayes, will terminate my narrative. Since 19th April, many persons of the highest respectability, and particularly people of color and offisers of the highest standing, were thrown into prison. Not knowing or imagining the cause of their confluement, treated in the most crucia and inhuman manner before being judged or examined for any offence during the day, they were conducted by the savage pickets and compelled to perform offices in which it is only usual to employ crimenals; and when they were working as hard as it was possible for them to do, were frequently and severely benden of lease in which he was beaten and diffigured by his guardinas. In the prison, seenes of a most horrible nature have

oroperty.

If I have taken up the pen at all upon so gloomy and property.

If I have taken up the pen at all upon so gloomy and repulsive a subject, it is that the civilized world may not be unaware of the atrocities that are being perpetrated in this "model republic," as, admitting the editors of the journals that appear weekly in Fort-au-rince were disposed to record what takes place, the President would not permit it. If a press exists, it exists not to exercise its weighty, but kindiy and correcting influence on the faults of those who are at the head of affairs—but merely to record what takes place in the chambers, without note or comment. I trust, then, to your sense of justice for the publication of the facts I have here set down to the enlightened and generous population of the United States of America; and through the extensive circulation of your paper, it will be immediately made known to the other civilized nations of the globe. The publication of these facts may possibly suggest to those who are using all their efforts with a view to the emancipation of the slaves in your States and elsewhere, to suspend their endeavers—to weigh and reflect seriously upon what they are doing, and to recoxider the propriety of placing liberty in the hands of those who know so little how to use it. I would call upon the attention of the civilized and Christian world, to sympathize with the declarable and wretched condition of the moral state of the degraded population of Hayti—immersed in all the vices which characterize barbareus as well as civilized nations.

They are also debased with the grossest superstition that can degrade human nature, or render it detestable. I would call on ministers of the gospel, or religious societies, or associations, whose benevolence—bounded neither by landmarks nor seas—but patriots of the world—seek in its most remote corners, objects whom they may teach to look up from their state of grossness and degradation, to that Being who first taught them to feel the generous impulse, and to seek the conversion and civilization of the heathen; and would respectfully ask them whether it be not possible to do something to improve the present degraded condition in which a great part of the population of this country unfortunately ite. It is, complatically, at present, the reign of terror in Hayti. The blacks are decided upon, and publicly declare their intention, without shame or reserve, of exterminating the colored population, without distinction of age or sex. They wish the country to be ruled and possessed only by persons of pure African blood. You will, I think, readily agree with me, that this determination on their part could only have emanated from persons of pure African blood. Nevertheless, it is but too certain that they will accomplish their hellish intention, should not the civilized nations unite to prevent it. But certainly they can never look on, unconcerned spectators, in a case where the odds are so great, and especially upon such a revolting scene. I am shocked when I think of my own proximity to these werethes, who could even for a moment entertain such an intention. Justice to them, however, compels me to say that I have always gone and come unmolested amongst them, although I have only remained in the different parts of their country less than two years. Murders and assassinations are of daily occurrence. The night before last, two distilleries were set fire to by an incendiary.

The night before last, two distilleries were set fire to by an incendiary.

Those among the colored population who possess money, are leaving the country as fast as they can. Those unfortunates who have not rafficient funds to enable them to leave, must remain to meet their fate, which must be what these flends wish it. Foreign interference alone can prevent such a calamity.

To-morrow I shall leave the seens of these atrocities, but the recollection of them will never be obliterated from my memory. Should I safely arrive at my destination, you may expect to hear from me again. Z.

Law tatelligence.

SUPREME COURT. SPECIAL TERM—June 1—Before Justice Hurlbut.—John L. Brower and others, vs. The Mayor. Ac., of New York and the Commissioners of Emigration —The bill in this cause was filed by a num-Supreme Court. Special Term—June 1—Before Justice Huribut.—John L. Brower and others, vs. The Mayor. 4c., of New York and the Commissioners of Emigration —The bill in this cause was filed by a number of individuals, owners of property in the 5th ward, in the vicinity of the North Battery, setting forth in substance, that the Corporation had executed, or were about to execute. a lease to the Commissioners of Emigration for the term of five years, of the North Battery long pier, at foot of Hubert street, for the exclusive purpose of a depot for landing emigrant passengers; that those passengers, after examination at quarantine, have, within them, frequently the seeds of infectious and contagious diseases, such as small pox and ship fever, which are communicable to others. That the number of such passengers in the summer months, averages 1000 per day, and that if the exclusive use of the North Battery for the purposes aforesaid be permitted, it will create an intollerable nuisance, dangerous to the lives of those in the vicinity, and destructive of property, and praying for an injunction prohibiting the defendants from using said premises as a depot for emigrants. Various affidavits and certificates of physicians were read in support of the motion for an injunction, showing the danger of disease being introduced into the 5th ward. Two affidavits were also read on the part of the defendants, made by Drs. Griscomb and Whiting, setting forth, in substance, that no injurious effects would, in their opinion, result from the use of the pier at the North Battery for the purposes of landing emigrants. The following points were insisted upon by complainants' counsel in the course of his argument: First, that a concentration of emigrants and others, the diseases incident to emigrants and others, the diseases incident to emigrants and others, the diseases incident to emigrants and that a court of equity had no jurisdiction, because the appropriation of the premises in question for the accommodation ef emigrants, was a matter

not think he could be prepared to deliver his opinion before the end of this month.

Common Pleas, June 3.—Decisions.—Before Judge Ingraham and Daly.—John Murphy vs. New York Hibernian Benevolent Burial Society—Non-suit confirmed with costs. Ogden Haggerty vs. W. H. Simpson—Appeal dismissed with costs. Garrett M. Mabee vs. Thomas Thomas, Jun.—on appeal; order at Chambers revoked without costs. W. C. H. Waddeli vs. Russell E. Glover—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. Defendant may withdraw plea, and plead answer on payment of costs. George Jones et al. vs. Francis Ball—Motion for new trial denied, and verdiet confirmed, with costs. Josiah Allis vs. Charles Goodyear—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. Defendant may withdraw plea, and plead anew, on payment of costs. William O. Driscoll vs. James W. Burke—Motion to set aside report denied with costs. In the matter of Phebe Raynor, an alleged absconding or concealed debtor, the court decided that the allegations in the debtor's petition are not proved.

Before Judge Ingraham,—Dusenbury vs. Jones—The jury in this case, already noticed, rendered a sealed verdiet for defendant.

Untred States Marshal's Operice, June 3—Charles

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, June 3—Charles White, John Collins, William Stearns, Edward Derry, James McGain, William Jones, John Wabster, Phillip Fease, and D. Thayer, who had been employed in the hip "Archelus," lying off Staten Island, were arrested for refusing to go to sea. They were lodged in Kings County prison, and will undergo examination on

COURT CALENDAR-Monday. - Circuit Court, - Nos

Acquittal of Sarah Jane Pinkerton, in Boston

This girl, who was tried last week, in Boston, on a
charge of murder, in administering poison to he
mother, Mrs. Sarah Cain has been acquitted.

VERY NEARLY A CASE OF CRIM. CON.—Quite an interesting case of crim. con. almost came off at Lynn a few days ago, which has caused much amuscauent to some, and consternation to others, inhabitants of that peaceful town, where, as is universally known, "they don't never do such thing." What might have happened, had one party been as "willing" as the other, can be dimly conjectured; but, as it was, it seems that there was "nothing split but a clapboard." We understand that two of the actors in the by-play are brothers, one of whom is married to a rather pretty and interesting wife; and in these days of "liberty, equality and fraternity," it seems that the other brother thought he "might come in" for a share of brotherly affection. It would appear that he made certain delicate overtures to the fair wife, who told them to her husband, but he would not believe her. She offered to convince him, and appointing a time to meet the gailant Lothario, hid her husband under the hed. She then proceeded to initiate him into one of the more advanced degrees of mateinonial free masonry, at the same time disrobing herself as part of the ceromony. When her enamored neophyte had done the same, the now thoroughly converted husband issued forth and spoiled the completion of the interesting performances. A complaint was entered before a magistrate, but as we understand it has been privately quashed, we shall kindly say no more about the matter.—Boston Mail, June 2. VERY NEARLY A CASE OF CRIM. CON .- Quite an

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A Paris correspondent of a London paper states that the above house has lost 200,000,000 francs by the late revolution. The same correspondent affirms that one of the firm openly acknowledged such to be the fact. When the French loan was contracted, the New York Herald contained an article commenting with surprise on the boldness of the Rothschilds, in making such a loan. It is said that all the members of the Rothschild family are assembled at Paris at this moment. Some idea may be formed of the immense resources of this great house, from the fact that such immense losses have not tended, in the least, to embarrass their payments, or retard or impede their operations.

CLUB OF WORKING WOMEN AT PARIS.—The Paris

from the fact that such immense losses have not tended, in the least, to embarrass their payments, or retard or impede their operations.

CLUD OF WORKING WOMEN AT PARIS.—The Paris Presse, of May 13th, gives a very graphic account of the opening of the Ladies' (or as J. Q. Adams preferred to speak—the Women's) Club at Paris. An immense crowd of men attended, expecting to amuse themselves and turn the affair into ridicule; but there was nothing in the whole proceeding, which gave the least ground for contempt or ridicule; all was conducted with order and sobriety. The female president stated the object of the club. It was composed entirely of workform of Paris. She repudiated emphatically the indiscriminate and absurd doctrine of Louis Blanc, and the Communists, Fourierites, and Socialists, and stated that the ladies were to work and to be paid according to the degree of talent exhibited, and the amount of work done. That part of the discourse repudiating the indiscriminate promiscuous plan of happifying all men in the same degree, good or bad, tille or industrious, is described as having been greeted with immense applause and loud cheers by the assembled crowds which were present at the sitting. A workshop is to be given to the club by the government, and work will be given out; also, a large kitchen is to be established for the members of the club, to provide a dinner consisting of soup meat, vegetables and bread, at four cents each person. The lady President was much applauded, and the project of the club well received. Such kind of clubs have long existed in London among the aristocracy, where they dise sumptuously at a cheap rate. Why should not a similar combination or clubbing be effected among the plebelan classes of all countries?

NEW YORK AND HAVER LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS—The Journal du Havre states that the Héroult Company has been dissolved, and the four frigates given them by the government taken away from them in consequence of thoir failure to carry out the engagements and compact they had

Counterfeit bills on the Canal Bank of Albany are in The commencement exercises of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, will take place on the 28th inst. The notorious Tom Star is again at large, having es-caped from the jail at Clarksville, Ark.

For the last ten years the expenditures of the city of Boston for schools, have been, it is said, equal to the whole expenditure for schools in England, by the go-vernment. They have kept pace with each other from year to year.

year to year.

Since laying aside the "cat" in our prisons, the convicts have performed much more labor than they did when it was used, and contracts for labor now let at an advance of 25 to 30 per cent on old prices. at an advance of 25 to 39 per cent on old prices.

The new track of the Stonington railroad is laid on India rubber, and the cars are mounted on India rubber springs, which doadens the sound and removes almost entirely that jarring which has long been an annoyance to railroad travellers.

The mail was robbed on the night of the 27th ult. between Petersburg Va., and Wedon, N. C. A large amount of money, drafts, &c., are said to have been taken.

amount of money, drafts, &c., are said to have been taken.

The news by the United States was telegraphed to Boston, and said to be the longest despatch ever sent over the line. It contained over 3,000 words, and was done with great accuracy.

The Boston Journal of the 1st inst. says of the weather: "Summer enters to-day in great coat and mittens. A blustering wind, with the thermometor at 45 (at sunrise) might answer for the first day of spring, but is out of character for summer."

The Chamber of Commerce at St. John's, N. B., have called a meeting for the purpose of addressing the government of Great Britain, asking that the intercourse between Nova Scotia and the United States may be placed upon the same footing as is contemplated between Canada and our government.

At Galena, Ill., a man named Richard White was a

At Galena, Ill., a man named Richard White was a short time since arrested for a murder committed in Ireland. Papers were authenticated, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, who arrested White, and took him to Galena, where his friend raised a mob, and forcibly took him from the Marshal

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE. Port of New York, June 4, 1848.

Steamship—Northerner, Budd, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Cc.
Ships—Independence, (pkt) Bradish, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Cc; Queen, (Br) Gilles, St. Johns, NB, R Irvin; Louiss, Carpenter, Queboe, Roger Snerman, Gaskins, New Orleans, & P. Buck; Agnes, (Br) S..aliman, Quebec, J McMurray.
Barks—Gerardine, Witsch, Rotterdam, A Nottebohn; Ann Mc-Lester, (Br) Thompson, St John, NB, P W Byrne & cc; Infanta, Rowland, do, T L De Wolf; Carl Gustaf, (Sw) Andussen, Gottenburg, Boorman, Johnston & Cc; Junatta, Child, Boston.
Brigs—Gilbert Hatfield, Mulligan, D-merara Brigand, Ward, Honduras, E Coffin; Long Island, Furber Oporto, J & R Osborn; Leao, (Port) La Fonte, do, A Soltan; Jane Allison, (Br) Hewn, St. John, NB, P I Nevius & Son; Harmony, (Br) Mesency, La Poole, NF, G & J Laurie; Georgiana, Bedell, Boston; Albertine, Montgomery, Babia, W B Bourne.
Schrs—R N Brown, Frances, Baltimore; Edna E, Cargill, do; A J De Bassett, Brewster, Wilmington, NC; H r rice, Bearton, do; Hester, Green, do; Ann Gardner, Harman, Richmond; T L Russell, Bailey, Philadelphia; Louisa, Chase, Boston; Cambridge, Gerschen, Caroline, Scudder, do; Doiphin, Salyer, New Bedford; Hoje, Maxey, Demerara, Nemith & Walsh; Frank, McMath, Norfolk; Santee, Dickinson, Philadelphia; (not St Johns, NB;) brig Elizabeth Bentley, Bennett, Liverpool, (not St Johns, NB;) brig Elizabeth Felton, Eldridge, Port Cabello.

(not St Johns, NB;) brig Elizabeth Felton, Eldridge, Port Cabello.

Arrived.

Ship Alfred, Pendleton, Havre, 20th April, with mdse and passengers, to M Whitlook.

Ship Camden, Sherwood, Charleston, S days, with cotton, &c. to Dunham & Dimon.

Steamer Glole, Wright, NOrleans, 28th May, and Key West 5 days, in ballast to master. The G laid 17 hours in Key West, and experienced very heavy weather from ME, hat to lay to 14 hours. Left at Key West, brigs Billow, Lawrence, for NYork, soom Napleon, Edvidge, for 40 do. 20th ult, sid selbs 50 benis, for Providence; 23d bark Abby Baker, Pratt, for NYork. 28th ult, off the Tortugas, spoke ship Delphas, of and from Boston for NOrleans.

Bark Elizabeth, Young, New Orleans, 18 days, with pork, to E Goodwin, 27th ult, off Double Headed Shot Keys, spoke bark Henrietta, from Matanzas for NYork; 1st inst, lat 37 30, lon 74, spoke brig G B I Lamar, hence for Galiveston.

Bird Oeilla, Timm, Apalachicola, with cotton; &c. to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Brig Oslin, 1 linn, Apane.

derson & Co.

British brig Gem, Murray, Galway, 57 days, with St passengers, to Persse & Brooks. 28th inst, lat 40 21, lon 66 4, spok brig Petrel, from Eastport for Windies.

Brig Dadley, Curtis, Port au Prince, 12 days, with mdse to H & W Delafield, vessel to Nesmith & Walsh.

Schr Tremont, Mitchell, St. Jago de Cuba, 16th ult, with sugar, Schr Tremont, Mitchell, St. Jago de Cuba, 16th ult, with sugar.

'owell.
Schr Scie, Frambes, Richmond, 4 days, with coal to Truslow & Scothers.

Schr S Appleton, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Schr Fair, Lonfield, Richmond, with inducto Maller & Lord.

Schr Tioga, Collins, Wilmington, NC, naval stores, to Brown

Schr Maria Fleming, Coarsee, Brandywine, with corn to J L Buckley.

Ship Sarah, from Manila; which arrived Friday uight, comes to John Ogden, cargo to Sampson & Tappan, Boston and others. Below.

Salled.

June 3-Wind, at Sunrise, NW, light; meridian, SW, do; sur

set, W. do.

Hernid Marine Correspondence.

Barnadors, May 12—Arr brig Humming Bird. (Br) Godfrey,
Baltimore, 28 days, sld for Trinidad; 10th, brig J S Cabot, Lander,
N Orleans, 31 days, 34 brig Bermuda, Carson, Baltimore, 18 days;
1st. brig Sylph, (Br) Masters, Baltimore, 20 days, sld for Trinidad.
Cld May 12, brigs Ettar Taylor, Ediridge, 85 Thomas; 20,
10 dive. Augur, Antigua; 34, brig Hennitto, Davis, St Thomas; 20, silve, Auguit, Autgua; 34, brig. Hennitto, Davis, St Inomas; 2d.

sig. May Flower, Lanfan, Trinifada, with part inward cargo,

spril 39, brigs Amelia, Clarke, Tolago; Henry Woolis, Chamber
in, Granada. May 12, in port, brig J S Cabot, Lander, dieg.

Miscellanceous Record.

Shift Yunchi-A letter from Capt Canfield to J S Tappan, Esq.

ecretary of the Board of Underwriters, states that on the 30th

SHIP YUMCHI—A letter from Capt Canfield to J S Tappan, Esq. secretary of the Board of Underwriters, states that on the 30th nit, an attempt was made to board her, but failed, on account of the heavy sea and strong gale from S E. The ship relied and thump d heavily, and it was expected she would go to piecea. On boarding her the next day the rudder was found adrift, and the machinery, Ec. attached, broken; one of her bottom plants was also picked up near by the vessel. The ship had gone nearly her length ahead, and the prospect of heaving her off was very good. She may be expected to be afoat in a few days, if her bottom is not too much injured.

Scill Ska, of 206 tons burthem, Glidden, from Thomaston, of ond for New Orleans, loaded with 1600 casks of line, went ashore on Monroc's Island, in a squall, on the 31st ult. After getting ashores she keeled over, took fire and was burnt. The sails and rigging were saved. The vessel was insured for \$1000. The lime is supposed to have been insured.

Scill Sprenon, at Boston, from Bilstol, Me., fell in with

is supposed to have been insured.

Schri Supposed to have been insured to have been belivar, (of wiscasset.) Huey, from Bangor for Boston, cargo lumber, which vessel sprung a seak night previous during the NW blow, filled and eapsized; took off Capt Huey and crew and one lady passenger. (Airs Fossett) and brought them into Boston. The crew saved nothing but what they stood in. The Bolivar was an old vessel, valued at about \$1800, and was not insured.

Ship Chansron, Cooper, of and for St John, NB. 29 days from London, in ballast, went a hore near Shelburne, N*, 22d ult. in a thick fog, and became a total wreck; material: saved. The cew rached St John, 25th. The C. was a fine ship of 800 tons. one year old, and was insured for £55,000 (prob-bly dollars), of which £,200 wers in the Marine Assurance office, ScJohn; 2,000 at the Mutual Safety, New York, and 1,100 at the Warren office, fusion.

the Mutual Safety, New York, and 1,100 at the warren once, Boston.

Bark Princess, of and for St John, NB, from Dublin, was totally lost on Cape Sable on the night of the 23d ult; insured for £1,500 at the Gibbo office, St John.

Sch Charles Henry, before reported burnt at the Chops, was taken to Bath Jis. There is tarely enough of her left to float. Her eargo was all burnt. She was about 50 tons, 5 years old, built of the best materials, thoroughly copper-fastened, and was in good repair. Loss about \$5,000.

Sch Bold Commander, of Bath, struck on Pond Island, no date, hilged and drifted on Seguin Losges, and went to pieces.

Schill Manne, from Bath for Boston, anchored 1st inst. afternoon off Schuate, leaking; at night made sail and on arriving just within the harbor suck.

Sch A Manneald, Hinckley, from Rondout for Boston, with

Schill Marke, from Bath for Boston, anchored 1st inst, afternoon off Schillate, leaking; at night made sail and on arriving just within the harbor sunk.

Sch A Marshall, Hinckley, from Rondout for Boston, with coal, struck on the south part of the Handkerchief, (Nantucket Shoal) on Wednesday last, in consequence of the busy being out of place. After throwing over some of the cargo she got off, but so mafter sunk in four fathoms water, near Montgousery Point. Chatham. It is expected the vessel and cargo will be a total loss—ho insurance on either.

A ship of about 700 tons painted ports, and apparently new; was 1 ass d 27th ult ashore on Cape Sable, Scal Island, yards lowered; and topnasts streck. A brig from Hordenax for St John, NB, has been host on Cape Negro.

LAUNCHED—At Sipplean, 31st ult, by Capt H M Allen, a copper fastened scheoner of 169 tons. She is called the Hopeton, and was bult under the direction of Mr william Clark.

At Newburyport, 1st inst., by H & B W Pickett, a bark of about 200 tons, called the Verrime, built expressly for a requiral packet between Hoston and Philadelphia, in R I incola & Co's Old Commercial Line, and to be commanded by Capt Henry Bangs.

Whattennen.

Art at Niedford, 2d inst, ship Massachusetta, Cash, Pacific Ocean, with 2500 bils sp oil on board—sent home 1500 bbls, and sold 50 bbls sp on the voyage. Spoke Jan 2, off Curtis Islands, ship Levi Starbuck, Nye, Nantucket, 550 sp 500 wh; Sth, Maine, Netcher, Filaven, 230 sp 450 wh; bark Pacific, Alden, do, 500 sp 550 wh ship Charles, Coan, Nielford, 1400 sp; Lalla Rookh, Beynard, do, nothing since leaving Mauly bark Winslow, Samonds, do, 500 sp 100 wh; Ship Levi Starbuck, Nantucket, 1600 sp; Hit, M. Verono, Coleman, do, 1900 sp on beard; Pocahomus, Cottle, Holmer's Hole, 500 sp; 100 wh; Brig Cambris, Harding, do, 600 sp. At Hay of Islands, Jan 20, bark Wade, Bradlaury, NB, 160 sp. ships Charles W Morgan, Sampson, do, 1900 sp on beard; Pocahomus, Cottle, Holmer's Hole, 500 sp; 100 wh; Brig Cambris, Harding, do, 600 sp. 00 ships

whate.

8'd from do, 1st, ships Dartmouth and Mercury, Pacific; bark
Emigrant, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
Ar at Nantucket, 3ist, ship Chas Carroll, Pacific, via Holmes's
Hole, taken to the what by the camels.

Steamer America, Judkins, from New York, (May 10,) via Halifax, May 25, 5 PM, off Cape Clear
Steamer Caledonis, from Boston for Halifax and Liverpeel,
May 1, 5 AM, Boston light W, 140 miles.
Ship Enterprise, Funk, 11 days hence for Liverpeel, May 15, lat 45 21 N, lon 25 12 W, passed a ship showing a signal white with black square in the centre.
Ship Montreal, of and from New York, for New Orleans, May 9, lat 35, lon 72 40.
Steamship Saruh Sands Thomas lat 35, lon 72 40.
Steamship Samb Sands, Thompson, hence, (May 5, P M) for Liverpool, May 21, 7 AM, off Kunebeg Light ship, (by the Niagara at Boston.)
Ship Jason, of and from Bremen for NYork; May 10, lat 40,

lon 8. Ship Wm Penn, Michaels, 8 days from Liverpool for Phila-Ship Wm Penn, Michaels, 8 days from Liverpool for Phila-delphia.

Belafanto from NYork for Cephalonis, (so reported) April 20, lat 31, lon 35.

Bark Z B, Bassett, 12 days hence for Gibraltar, May 16, lat 41 37, lon 43 38.

BORDEAUX, April 16—Arr bark Eurotas, Pavis, fr New Orles abt June 2h. Cld 15, Silas Richards, Welsh, NYork. BEACHY HEAD, about May 17—Off, Adelaide, Hahse, from N York for Gottenburg, Ferstan, Hall, from Hull for Savannah. BELFAST, May 16—Sid Stells, Oliver, Haltimore; Grampi Graham Naw York Havre for Hanger.

Hanner, May 12—Arr Washington (s), Johnston, New York,

Hanner, May 12—Sid Brothers, Baster, New York; Madison, Foster, Haltimore.

CORK, Bay 16—Arr Peltons, Hughes, New Orleans. Sid, Industry, Holman, New York.

CAPE I.A HAVE, May 14—Arr Pactolus, Harding, fin Mobile for Antwerp.
CRONSTADT, May 8—No Am vessel in port. Sld 3, bark Saone,
Io'm. Boston. Ho'm. Boston.

Cowes, May 17—Arr Constitution, Smith, Richmond for Bremen, 18, Walnega, Smith, and Arvum, Vinal. Havana, CLYDE, May 17—Sld Augusta, Crowe, New York. In the Clyde, brig Malawaska, for New York.

DOVER, May 16—Off, Anna Elise, Sweichell, from Bremen for N

CLYDE, May 17—SIG Augusta, Crowe, New York. In the Clyde, brig Madawaska, for New York.

DOWER, May 16—Off, Anna Elise, Sweichell, from Bremen for N York.

DEMA, May 16—Off, Anna Elise, Sweichell, from Bremen for N York.

DEMA, May 16—Off, Reform, from Bremen for New York.

DEMA, May 16—Arr Pentucket, Taylor, Matannas (and eld for Hamburg): 16th, Agenoria, Welseter, Harvana (and eld for Hamburg): 16th, Guerdian, Welseter, Harvana (and eld for Hamburg): 16th, Guerdian, Welseter, Harvana, and eld for Ameterian: Deverport, McKenric, Brenchaven, and eld for Ameterdam: Deverport, McKenric, Brenchaven, and eld for New York. 18th, Guardian, Churchill, Wilmington, NC, for Loudon, Columbine, Cowart, London, and eld for New York.

ELISTEUR, May 11—Arr (and reported at Copenhagen the same day) Fallian, Boston, for Cronstatt, 12, Meacenger, Cunningham, do for d; 13, Bangor, Philiprook, New York.

FALMOUTH, May 11—Arr Joseph Haydn, Godon.

FALMOUTH, May 13—Arr Joseph Haydn, Godon.

FALMOUTH, May 14—Arr Carolina, Hedstron, Charleston.

Of OA April 12—Arr Joseph Haydn, Grown, Charleston.

Of OA April 12—Arr Joseph Haydn, Charleston.

Of OA April 13—Arr Joseph Haydn, Charleston.

Of OA April 19—Arr Sailed Vermon', Perry, Newport, Wales; 18th, Yarah, Colbert, New York.

GOTTENBURG, May 13—Sailed Vermon', Perry, Newport, Wales, 18th, 74th, Colbert, New York.

GOTTENBURG, May 13—Arr Bark Old Fellow, Lowell, from Lazuna via Key West, supposed just arr only Am vessel. Sid abt 12th, ship Halgon, Wade, Norleans,

GLASGOW, April 19—Arr ship Tamerlane, Henderson, for Boston abt 5th May; bark Ada, [17] Watson, do about 18t; Banthe, [Br] M'Allister, do about 10th, Gilm Alt-Alt. May "Sid no date, Sard brg Containto, N'Ork.

HAMMURG, April 11—Arr barks Zaida, Chapmas, for New York ready (has been informed) received in Emilih papers as sld from Cushaven 6th): Seboois; Thompson, for do 16th; Franklin, [Ham] dot Emma, [Sw] for do. Sld about 12th, brig Flore, Cole, conthide Emma, [Sw] for do. Sld about 12th, brig Flore, Cole, conthide Emma, [S

Sld 17th, Isaac Wright, Marshall, and Meteor, Lawrence, NYrk; th, Trames, Bost, and Kate Howe, Comins, do; Tuscarora, Tur-

Cla 17th, Estber May, Stevens. Boston: 18th, Stotia, Miskelly, Baltimore; Damascus, Hale, Philadelphiat Aganoris, Hicks, New York.

Bat for ldg 16th, Uriel, NOrleans: Berlin and TJ Roger, Phild; 18th, Jno Baring, Balley, Boston; Oneida, Willard, and bardinia, Crocker, for NY ork; Hope, Pierce, Portsmouth: 19th, Harward, For Boston; Memmon, for NYork; Albany, Crocker, for Harward, NYork.

Adv., America (*) for Boston, June 3; Esther, May, Stevens, do May 22; S Carolina, Bosworth, do 24th; Agenoria, Hunt, do 29th; Clara, Penhallow and Columbia, Rollins, do with despatch; Acadia, (*) for Now York, May 27; Jsan H Glidden, do 29th; Acadia, (*) for Now York, May 27; Jsan H Glidden, do 29th; Acadia, (*) for Now York, May 21; Jsan H Glidden, do 29th; Acadia, (*) for Now York, May 21; Jsan H Glidden, do 29th; Archad Marburton and Forest King, do 21st; W H Cooper, Cutta, do do; Manteo, do 24th; Memnen, do, do; Marmion, do 25th; Martina J Ward, Trott, do 25th; Yorkshire, do June 1; Ashland, Rice, do 34; Lavepool, Ediridge, do 6th; Franconia, Hands, do with despatch; Liberty, Pratr, (tate Nordon) do, to succeed the Aminon; Praclic, Ludlam, and Berlin, Smith, for Philadelphia, May 26; TJ Roger, do with despatch; R Anderson, for Baltimore, do; John Marshall, for Alexandria, 26th; Harriet & Jesse, for Charleston, with despatch; Uriel, Janvrin, for New Orleans, May 25; Hugnenot, Gardner, do June 1; Abby Pratt, Shaw, for de with despatch. Also in port, Idg. Switzerland, for Boston; Keying, for Newburyport; Addine, tor New Orleans, May 26; TNewburyport; Addine, tor New Orleans, May 26; Nay, May 19th—Attilla, Kendall, for Charleston, idg. Mary Catharine, Smale, and New York packet, Kemp, for de; Switzerland, For New Orleans, May 11—Are back Morgan Dix, Hamilton, from and Ludlen, and New York and Refe, Chadwick, for do; 31 L Bygaff, Gray, for New 1 ork of Boston.

Lemenor, May 11—Are back Morgan Dix, Hamilton, from and

LEGIORN, May 11—Arr bark Morgan Dix, Hamilton, from and for Boston, dasg.

MARREILLES, May 12—Sailed Stamboul, Kingman, Boston; 14th, Susan E Howell, Bailey, New Orleans; Azol, Green, New York.

MALAGA, April 8—No Am vessel in port. A small Swedish schwas leig for Nyrk.

NEWPORT, Wales, April 16—Arr ship Nathl Thompsen, Thompson, Im Havre 70 hours to load for Boston.

NEWCASTLE, April 18—Arr Hardwicke, [Br] for NYork, ldg. PORTSMOUTH, May 17—ATR Edmund, Welman, Baltimore for Breemen; 18th Margaret Evans, Tinker, London for New York.

PAINACEUT, May 11—Regulus, Smith, New Orleans, has been reported arr at Nantes, 9th.

PORT AU PR NCR, May 22—Brigs Allen King, Scale, for New York, unc; C J Dow, Statson for Baltimore (probably, Boston), Leander, Roger, unc; Self-Amery, Cody, for Boston.

ROTTERDAM, April 16—Arr Dutch schr Polaris, Kuyter fr Boston, abt ready.

Lanader, Royer, unc; schr Amery, Cody, for Boston,
ROTTERDAM, April 16—Arr Dutch schr Polaris, Ruyter fr Boston, abt ready,
Sydney, CB, May 18—Arr bark Canton, Long, from Boston for
Cuba, Idg.
Sy Johns, NF, May 12—Cid brig Charls Edward, Wording, Picton, Ent for big 11th, Hero, for Philadelphia.
Sy Johns, NB, May 26—Arr bark Warrior, Tiernan, New York;
brig Saml Abbott, Martin, Boston; schr Hesperus, Wills, do. Sid
20th, brig Widow, Bridgeport, Com.
Arr 29th, ships Helen Thompson, Gray, Wilmington, NC; 30th,
New Zealand, Wilson, New York; bark Rokeby, Robson, Beston;
brig Alvarado, Richardson; Quebec, Pearson, and Alisa, Bhair,do;
schrs North Carolina, Harriman, and Kosciusko, do; Sist, Debonnaire, Lockhart, NYork.
SCHELOT, May 16—Arr Swar, Blanchard, Havana, (would proceed to London); 16th, Robert Morrison, Dyer, Havana.
St. Jago de Cuba, May 16—Brig Marshall, Taylor, for Wilmington, discr. Corvo, Berry, from Bath, via Porto Itico; schr
Gen Worth, Atwell, for Nassau; NP, from Kingston, Jam, 3 decircus company on board; sid barks Panchita, Bailey, for Mansanillo, to load for Boaton; Willamet, Jewett, Cenfuego, to load for
New York.
Texes, May 14—Off, Milan, Manson, from Liverpool for New
York.
Texes, May 14—Off, Milan, Calborz, Philadelphia.

illo, to load for Boston; Wilhamet, Jewett, Cienfuegor, to load for New York.

TURKAR, May 14—Off, Milan, Manson, from Liverpool for New York.

TURKAR, May 16—Arr Molus, Calberg, Philadelphia.

TRIBERS, May 16—Arr Molus, Calberg, Philadelphia.

TRIBERS, May 16—Arr Molus, Calberg, Philadelphia.

TRIBERS, May 16—Arr Molus, Calberg, Philadelphia, 19 Norteans, supposed just arr. Cotton Planter, Pratt, for N York; Calbet, Smith, unce Franceska, (Ham) for N York, abt ready; barks Arthur Pickering, Nickersen, for N York abt 20 ds; Strafford, Robsson, unc. Sid abt 10th bark Wagram, Elwell, Girgenti, Sielly, to load for Bosson. Arr 5th, Amelia, Giurovich, N Orleans.

Watrenven, May 11—Sld Wm Peun, Clarke, Philadelphis; 14, Juliet, Hayden, New York.

**Rome Ports.*

Baru, June 1—Sld brigs Seguin, Norton, West Indies; Amesbury, Rodbird, Baltimore; Lamartine; Mary Wilder, (new, 213 tens) Milliken, Savannah; schrs Planet, Desiah, St Marys.

Boston, June 2—Arr Steam ship Niagara, (Br) Ryrie, Liverpool 20th ult. Halifax (where she arr to AM.) 3rt, S. Alk.; brig Walpole, Ryan, Baltimore; 1st, schrs Somerville, Dodge, Charleston, SC; Abbott Lawrence, Allen, NY. Via Quaratine, tark Atlantic (Br) Leonard, Cork; signal for 4 barks, 8 topsail, and 4 fore and skt schooners. Cld. Ships Laurel, [Br] Ducket, Quebec; Charlotte, Johnson, New Orleans; barks Saxonville, Richardson, Calcutta, Brenda, Young, New Urleans, Avola, Kendric, Charleston; brigs Sarah Willians, Thompson, Cleatueges, David Grant, [Br] Ducehars, Quebec, Bee, Br] Terrio, Picton, Horteare, Irven, Philadelphia, California, Hiebborn, do; schrs Ellen, Bearse, NY. Sld, ship Hy Pratt; bark Avola; brigs Hortease, Lafayette, and Sterting, supposed bd E; bark Duc d'Orleans; brig Foster sid last night.

Barston, Ri, June 1—Sld brigs Neptune, Peterson, Matanzas; Maris, legraham, Wilmington, NC.

Hangou, May 20—Arr brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, New York; schrs Barselons, Sawyer, Richmond, Magnum Bonum, NOrleans. Bell-Past, May 20—Arr brig San Jacainto, Carlton, Phila.

Balt-Tranor E,

sugton, W est Indies; sehr W II Hazzard, Saunder, a Northern Port.

EASTPORT, May 25—Arr sehr Matilda, Wooster, New York; 25th, brig Belle, Greenlaw, Wilmington, bel. Sld 26th, brigs Petel, Rabes, Barbadees; Saml French, (new, 135 tons) Brown, Baltimore: Itaska, Bailey, Alexandria; 27th, Sutton, Perkins, Barbadees, seir Matilda, Wooster, N York; 28th, brig Andrew Ring, Franklin, Demanus. In port, 21st, wtg wind, brigs Azalla, for Philaz Zelica, for Wilmington, Bel.

EAST MACHIAS, May 25—Sld brigs Danl Weld, ——, and N America, Bradbury, New York; Schraslane Gardner, (new) Gardner, do: H D Leighton, do.

LAST THOMASTON, May 25—Arr sehrs Bengal, Crouch, Richmond; Richmond, Packard; Trumpet, Simonton, and Warreu, White, New York; Sid 25th, schrs Sea Gull, Verrill, Here, Thomas, Sea Lilon, Keating, and Antilles, Glover, N York. Cld 26th, Sen, Hilton, N Orleans.

Montag, May 25—Arr schip Woodaide, Hingins, fin New York; Ship Byrom, Bellellan, In Battimore; ship Cromwell, Barker, fin Boston; fair Henry Kelsey, Gray, fin Pec on; brig Sam and Hen, Moolaer, fin Boston: schr Jonathan Waturight, Chavey, In York.

Ben, Moslier, fm Hoston: sehr Jonathan Wathright, Clavey, fm New York.

*Machias Port, May 27—Arr sehr Chappell, Wass, New York.

*Sid 26th, brig Mechanic, Relley, N York; 27th, brig Vandaller, Philbrook, do, Mary Ana, do.

Norvolle, June 1—Arr, brig Watson, Sawyer, New York; sehrs Adrian, Walpole, do; J B Lindsny, Upshur, Porto Rico via New York; John Webster, Loyd, and Brilliant, Hall. New York. Sidsehr Pampero, Treadwell, New York, In Hampton Roads—Bark Wootstock, Melin, Liverpool bd to City Point.

New Port, June 2—Arr achrs Alfred Barnett, Winsmore, Philadelphia Emily C Horton, Cander, do; lat, sehrs Buena Vista, Larkin, N Bedford for Philadelphia; Emma, Hotchisa; Jeanin; Fall River for do: Wandoposse, Smith, do for Norfolk.

New Onleans, May 25—Cid, ship Fairfield, Loveland, Nyork; Br ship Eliza Perrio, Hawkins, Liverpool; brigs Salvadora, Evans, Hawang; Lydia Dyer, New York; Sehrs Iona, Leetch, Tampico; J W Swain, Smith, Pidladelphia; Yucatan schr Aparacida, Espindola, ampeachy, Arr, hark Win Kennedy, Martin, Rio de Janeiro; schra J H Holmes, Becket, Tampico; St Ross, Smith, Pensacola; U S transport schr Louisana, Holmes, Tampico, Newanana, New York; 29th, Ann Maria, Jones, New York; Adams, New York; 29th, Ann Maria, Jones, New York; Cld, schra Dolphia, Salyear, and S J. Mitchell, Adams, New York; 27th, schr Jone, Hartrick, New York.

fotten, New York, 29th, Ann Marine Mon. New York; 27th, schr lone, Hartrick, New York. Proventeers, May 31—Std schr Worcester, Rhodes, Philia June 1st, brig Casilda, Boak, Bangor, to load for Cuber schr Emma lat, brig Casilda, Boak, Bangor, to load for Cuber schr Emma Hotchkiss, Farren, Philadelphia; June 2d, T Feuner, Nickerson, Veck, and Utien.

Octobiss, Farren, Philadelpina, Julie Aristol, Pa. Portlann, June 1—Arr schrs Kate Aubrey, York, and Utica, Edwards, N York, Leo, Cutler, do for Thomaston. Portrasourts, May 22-Helow, brig Huron, Bagley, hence for Phila; 30th, brig Montilla, Davis do; 31st, schr Effort, Hawes, N

Phila: 30th, brig Monthia, Davis do, String Rose, Liverpool, Sayannan, May 23—Cld. ship Emigrant, Morse, Liverpool, Art. brig Alert, Stummons, NYork, Wilsinsonon, June 33—Art., schrs Jonas Smith, Davis, N York, Wilsinsonon, June 33—Art., schrs Jonas Smith, Davis, N York, Autora, Upton, Hartferd, Ct; Henrietta, Providence: briga Belle, Myers, New York; Althevilla, —, Boston, Cld. schrs William Thompson, Crowell, N Orleans; Elouise, Robinson, N York,

PRISORING TOWELL NO Orleans: Elouise, Robinson, Cld, schrs William Prisoringers Arrived.

New Crleans—Steamer Globe, Arrived.

New Crleans—Steamer Globe, and Mrs Mills, Mrs Adamson, Mrs Hurd and child, Mrs Held and 2 children, Mins Mt Angel, Mr Taff and lady, Mrs Bruce, Mrs Chattell, Mrs Naglos, Mrs Orland, Mrs Mrs Naglos, Mrs Orland, Wrs Gorday, Mr Wells, Capt Williamson, Mr. La Martine, T W Clapp, J Harrison, M Buby, Capt Williamson, Mr. La Martine, T W Clapp, J Harrison, M Buby, Capt Williamson, Mr. La Martine, T W Clapp, J Harrison, M Buby, Capt Williamson, Mr. La Martine, T W Clapp, J Harrison, M Buby, Capt Williamson, Mr. La Martine, T W Clapp, J Harrison, M Buby, Capt Williamson, Mr. La Martine, T W Clapp, J Harrison, M Buby, Capt Williamson, Mr. La Martine, T W Clapp, J Harrison, M Buby, Capt W B Serien, Jady, S Children and servant; Mrs Roberte and S children, J Crowell, N Fuller, T Wade.

CHARLESTON—Shift Canaden—Mrs C Watson.

Fuller, T Wade,

CHARLESTON—Ship Camdon—Mrs C Watson, Mrs S A Ravenelle, child and servant, Miss E W Ravenelle, Miss Eliza Walmouth,
Miss Susanus Field, Miss Lydia C Taylor, Miss Julia Ann Griswold, Miss Georgiann Griswold, Miss B B Wilson, Capt M Webb,
Messres T B Gilbert T W Haselitine, J R Whipple, A A Clark, P

Moss, P R Halsted, A Hukins, and 4 in the steurage.

PONT AU PRINCE—Brig Dudley—Mr Brown, 3 children and
servant.

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Foreign Ports.

Antwent, May 15—Arr Viola, Jameson, Mobile; 16th, Republic, Landia, NOriesna. Sid, Avalanche, Whittlesey, NYerk; 17th, Stadt Antwerpen, Govaeris, do.

Antrendam, April 15—Arr ship Leland, Lewis, for Cronstadt.